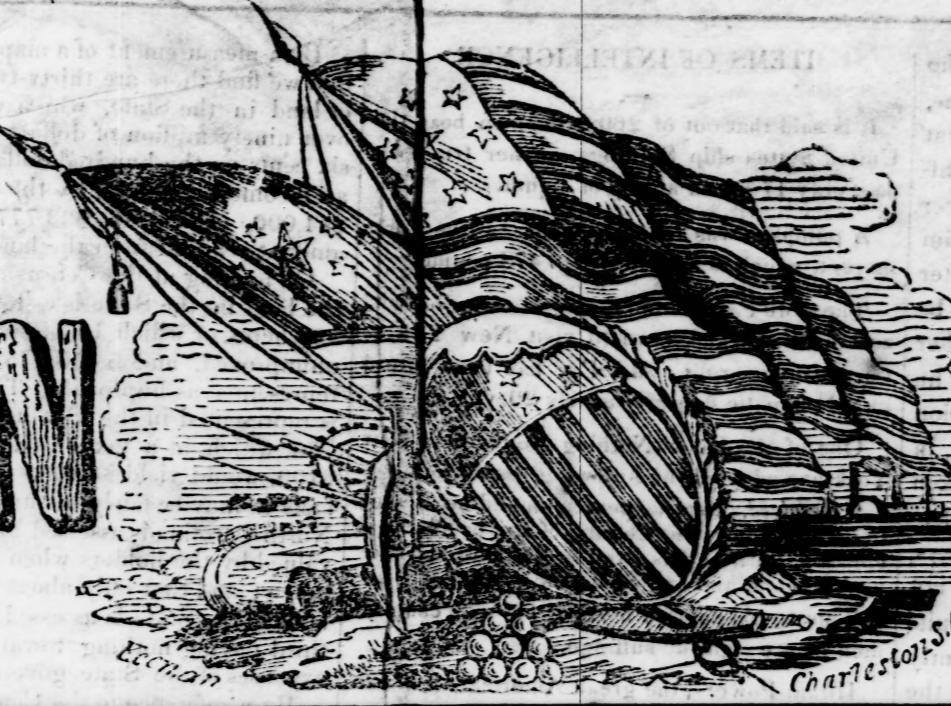


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REPUBLICAN BANNER



[Vol. 2.—No. 24.

SALISBURY, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 76.]

REPUBLICAN BANNER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

JOHN C. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TAXES—\$2 a year in advance; \$2.00 due in advance, who did not pay within two months; and \$3 if not paid within six months.

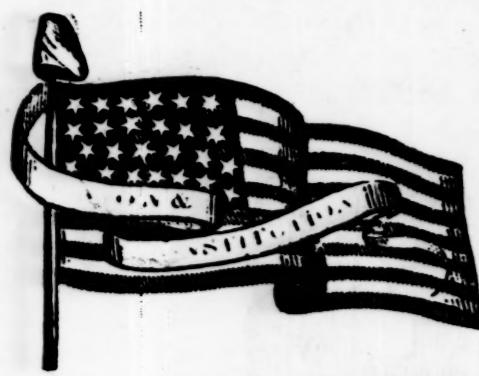
No attention given to unpaid letters.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF ADVERTISING RATES.

The proprietors of the newspapers in Salisbury have agreed upon the following arrangement of uniform advertising rates:

One line insertion.	Two line insertions.	Three line insertions.	Four line insertions.	Five line insertions.	Six line insertions.	Seven line insertions.	Eight line insertions.	Nine line insertions.	Ten line insertions.	Eleven line insertions.	Twelve line insertions.
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300
35	62	88	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
45	50	62	75	87	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
55	62	75	87	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170
65	75	87	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
75	87	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
85	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
95	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
105	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220
115	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230
125	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
135	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
145	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260
155	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270
165	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280
175	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290
185	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
195	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310
205	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320
215	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330
225	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340
235	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350
245	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360
255	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370
265	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380
275	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390
285	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
295	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410
305	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420
315	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430
325	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440
335	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450
345	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460
355	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470
365	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480
375	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
385	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
395	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510
405	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520
415	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530
425	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540
435	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550
445	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560
455	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570
465	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580
475	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590
485	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600
495	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610
505	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620
515	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630
525	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640
535	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650
545	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660
555	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670
565	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680
575	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
585	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
595	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710
605	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720
615	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730
625	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740
635	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750
645	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760
655	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770
665	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780
675	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
685	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780</td		

REPUBLICAN BANNER.



In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

SALISBURY.

Friday Morning Nov. 3, 1854.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." The sudden and violent death of Col. RENARD LOWRY, has spread a sudden gloom over his family, the church of which he was an ornament, and a community to which he had endeared himself by his modest and amiable bearing, his great moral worth, and many virtues.

Col. LOWRY was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Thyatira, and was on his way to Concord, to attend the Presbytery in that capacity on the 25th ultimo, when the fatal accident occurred to him. The road which he travelled, lay mostly, immediately on the line of the Central Railroad. A short distance beyond the Cabarrus line, being advised of the approach of the engine, he got out of his buggy and took his horse by the bridle. But the animal was so much frightened at the approach of the engine, that it tore away from his hold, and jerked the buggy over him, inflicting several severe injuries, besides fracturing the base of his skull, of which he died in about five hours.

Thus we see that the march of improvement, like the ear of Jugenaut, is over the corpses of its votaries. But instead of giving ourselves up to despondency at such an event, we should rather take such measures as would likely prevent a recurrence of the same. We have heard it said by those experienced in such things, that if a horse's head is turned towards an engine as it is passing, it will not be so apt to be frightened. We give this as a hint to those who may be similarly circumstanced.

But in behalf of human life and human suffering, we beseech the citizens of the counties through which the Central Railroad passes, to set about immediately to change the public highway where it runs sufficiently near to render such accidents probable. From Salisbury to Concord, the public road and railroad are in sight of each other nearly half the whole distance. We hope that so far as the citizens of Rowan are concerned, they will take steps at our next County Court, to have the road changed. We think that one such warning is sufficient "to the wise." The loss of such a citizen as Col. LOWRY, would infinitely outweigh all the trouble and inconvenience and expense of altering the road.

The Late Elections at the North.

It must be mortifying to every sincere and unprejudiced well-wisher of the South, to witness the exultation of the Whig press of the South, at the late defeats which the Democratic party has sustained in some of the Northern States, by a most foul combination of the Abolitionists, Free-soldiers, anti Nebraskites, Know-Nothings, & *id omnes genos*. To rejoice at the defeat of an enemy is natural; but to rejoice at the defeat of our friends—those who, regardless of personal consequences, have placed their own fate upon the hazard of the die, and taken up arms to fight the battles—not of their own aggrandizement or in defence of their own rights and security—but to fight the battles of those, to whom they are only bound by good faith and the constitution of their country—to rejoice at the defeat of such friends, we say, is a degree of base ingratitude, which has no precedent in ancient or modern history, but has been reserved to give the finishing touch and stamp the grand distinguishing feature of modern Southern Whiggery. In their blind efforts to defeat the Democratic party, the Southern Whig leaders seem to have adopted the advice given by the *millionaire* to his son:—"my son, make money—honestly if you can—but if you can't make money honestly, make money,"—with this exception, however, that they have hardly thought it worth while to try the former expedient. Well knowing that the Whig party in the North is thoroughly abolitionized, and not having even the hardihood to deny it, they content themselves with attempting to prove that the Democratic party North is in the same category. This reminds us of a certain fable we have heard, of a cunning gentleman by the name of Reynard, who having lost his beautiful caudal appendage in an unfortunate foray, advised all his friends and acquaintances "to go and do likewise."

Thus they never mention the fact that only three Northern Whigs voted for the Fugitive Slave law, while it was passed by the assistance of about thirty, as well as we recollect, of the Northern Democrats. They forget the fact, that not one Northern Whig voted for the Nebraska Bill, (which took off a restriction on slavery North of a certain line) while half, or more, of the Northern Democrats voted for it. These they treat as matters of very little importance. But they magnify, into huge proportions, the fact that Secretary Guthrie removed from office, a certain man by the name of Bronson, not because he would not appoint Free-soldiers to office, as the Whig papers and Whig politicians allege, but because he made

just discriminations against Democrats who were not Free-soldiers. And this is the poor, lame, miserable attempt they make to prove that President Pierce is a Free-seller; and that after he has redeemed every pledge he ever made, or which his friends ever made for him as to his soundness upon this question,—after he has caused the rights of the South to be respected, by having the laws made in her favor to be faithfully executed, and after he has given his influence and his official sanction to a bill, to restore the rights of the South, in territory where they had been previously taken away. But say they, in relation to the late elections in the North, "the Whigs, Free-soldiers, Abolitionist, Know-Nothings," &c., could not have mustered such majorities without recruits from the Democratic party, consequently there must be some of the "same sort" in the party. Grant, for the sake of the argument, that there are *some* of that class who have heretofore voted with the Democratic party, and have recently gone over to the allies. If it proves anything, it proves that the Abolition Whigs were more suitable companions for them than the *National, States Rights Democratic party*.

But we think it comes with a bad grace for any Whig to call *any* Free-soldier among the Northern Democracy, while they dare not deny that all the Northern Whigs are Abolitionists and Free-soldiers and have been so declared by leading Whig journals in the South. We have no patience with such miserable duplicity and special pleading. It is beneath the dignity of a great political party, and shows to what desperate means men will resort when driven to extremities. Wonder if their would rejoice if their gallant Kerr and Stephens and Toombs, &c., were consigned to an early political grave, because they supported Douglas "humbug?" Come now, face the music, show your consistency, go the entire, let Douglas and all his eulogists and supporters share the same fate. We suppose it would afford some of these Southern Whigs comfortable and agreeable reflections, to know that they had contributed to the repeal of the Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Slave law, and to the dissolution of the Union, by denouncing the only friends we have in the North, and thus contributing to their defeat or forcing them from the noble and patriotic stand they have taken in favor of the constitutional rights of the South, and thus giving aid and comfort to our enemies. We pray God such may not be the result.

In making these remarks we, of course, intend to apply them to those Southern Whigs only who have pursued the course above indicated; and if we mistake not, the people will one day yet hold them to an awful reckoning for the course they have pursued.

We had intended saying something in regard to the Know-Nothings when we commenced this article, but it has already extended beyond our original design.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It was recently feared that, in consequence of the failure to bring up the iron from Charleston, the operations on this work would be likely to be suspended for a while. But we are happy to learn that the Company are now in the receipt of iron, and the work goes bravely on.

The work is now completed to Harris' Station, (10 miles from Salisbury,) and we hope that by Christmas the sound of the whistle will wake up the drowsy inhabitants of this "ancient and colonial town." By the way we might be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be that the delivery of the iron in Charlotte be forwarded with all possible despatch, while the South Carolina road will bring it, as we understand that it is only in slack times that they will accommodate us by bringing it. Perhaps it may be said that this is none of our business, but Newspapers will talk.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that Dr JOHN F. TOPKINS, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, has been appointed Assistant State Geologist to Professor Emmons, vice Dr. McClintock, resigned.

A notice is published in the Raleigh papers by WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Secretary of State, requesting the Clerks of County Courts to read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1850-51, page 505, where they will see that it is the duty to send to the Secretary's office a certified list of the acting Justices of the Peace of their respective Counties, every two years, and that the time is near at hand when this should be done.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute, for Common School purposes, the present Fall, the same amount that was distributed in the Spring, viz: \$90,425 04.

The Wilmington Journal says: "The Tow Boat, 'Francis Fries,' on Friday, the 20th instant, while in tow of the steamer Evergreen, struck a stump and sunk, when about 38 miles up the river bound to Fayetteville. She had on board 1,460 sacks of salt."

A telegraphic despatch to the South Carolina, dated St. Louis, October 25, states that the Hon. F. BURT, recently appointed Governor of Nebraska, had died in the Territory on the 19th instant.

The Cape Fear Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable at the principal Bank and branches, on and after the 1st instant.

Gov. Reeder, the first Governor of Kansas Territory, landed at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, which will be his home for the present. He was greeted on his arrival at the Fort with the National salute, and a public reception was given him.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, author of the *Pleasure of Memory*, &c., is now over 92 years of age

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that out of 200 sailors on board the United States ship Saratoga, on her trip to Japan, only 17 drank a drop of liquor.

A pumpkin was recently sent to the market, which is said to weigh 478 pounds.

Theodore Fay, United States Minister in Switzerland, has asked leave to visit New York in the ensuing spring. Mr. Fay has been abroad in a diplomatic capacity nearly 20 years.

One of the Know-Nothing Council in New York has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That no person should be allowed to vote in any town, County, State, or National election, until he had lived in the United States 21 years, and can read and write."

This would deprive hosts of our own countrymen of the right of suffrage.

Hiram Powers, the great American sculptor, has given directions for the purchase of real estate in the new city of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.

The cholera has again broken out in New York, superinduced by eating oysters, and a number of deaths are reported. Three prominent citizens have died.

It is reported that shocks of an earthquake were felt, on the 24th ult., at Keene, N. H.

ports 50 deaths by cholera aboard.

There are now in the United States 32 Insane Hospitals in active operation, and 9 others in course of construction. Of these 22 are State institutions, and the number of the insane is nearly 20,000.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, for the last six months, payable on the 10th instant.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts recently held a Convention, at which over 1,000 delegates were present. Henry J. Gardner, a merchant of Boston, was nominated for Governor, and Simeon Brown, of Concord, for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Gardner is an old Whig.

In the United States there are 40,551 physicians, 191 surgeons, 6,139 apothecaries, 465 chemists, 2,923 dentists, 10 oculists, and 59 patent-medicine makers.

In Boston, on the 21st ult., the opinion of the full bench of the Supreme Court was delivered, declaring that the act of the Legislature annexing Charlestown to Boston, which act has been accepted by the voters of both cities, is unconstitutional and void.

It is computed that there will be 21,000 miles of Rail-Road in the United States on the 1st of January next. The longest Rail-Road upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois central road, which is 731 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

The Bank of the State of Georgia has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, for the last 6 months.

The Treasurer of the Town of Newbern advertises for a loan on the bonds of the Town of \$15,000.

The Shakespeare Libel—Spooner, in a libel suit against Mr. Daniel, Consul at Turin, has lately obtained a verdict for \$3,250 in the Supreme Court of New York. The verdict of the lower Court, we believe, was \$8,000.

Commander Ringgold, who embarked in the Japan Expedition, has been deemed incapacitated for duty on account of mental aberration, and is now bound for home on board one of the ships of the squadron. He is the brother of the gallant Major Ringgold who fell in Mexico.

Nine months ago fifty-two per cent of the letters sent in the United States mail were, at the time, pre-paid. A recent investigation shows that at this time quite sixty per cent of the letters so sent are pre-paid.

The snow storm on Monday, October 16, seems to have been somewhat extensive through Canada, East, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the North part of Massachusetts.

The Rev. Mr. Pitcher, of Adrian, Michigan, has a Shanghai hen that he laid an egg regularly for one hundred and twenty-one consecutive days. On the one hundred and twenty-second she laid two eggs.

The object that attracted the most attention at the late Horticultural Exhibition in Boston was a miniature peach tree, about two feet in height, growing in a pot, and laden with delicious fruit.

We are happy to learn that the Commissaries have ordered and taken out large bells, which will ring in the fog, and that the steam-whistle will hereafter be freely used in all the vessels of the Collins line. They have not been used hitherto because they involved a loss of steam-power; but the loss will be incurred now without regard to the expense or waste of power.

The Prohibitory Law was submitted to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania, at the recent election in that State. The complete official returns, received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Harrisburg, show a majority of 3,000 against the Prohibitory Law.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE STATE REVENUE.

The friend to whom we have heretofore been indebted for statistical articles, has prepared the following on the Revenue, Taxation, &c., of the State. It contains facts and considerations of special interest at this time;

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue of North Carolina for 1852 was \$183,171 16, of which amount the residue having been paid off a tax on polls, money at interest, store tax, &c. The Revenue for 1853 will probably amount to \$200,000; but as the State debt is now about \$3,330,000, the interest on this sum will absorb nearly the entire revenue, and leave a deficiency almost equal to what is necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the State government.

This state of things the ensuing Legislature will be called upon to meet, either by imposing a heavier tax on polls, pleasure carriages, pianos, harps, money at interest, or upon land, which hitherto has been exempted from any increased taxation, whilst the Legislature has increased taxation on many other things, and extended the tax bill so as to include things that previously never were taxed.

By a measurement of a map of North Carolina we find there are thirty-two million acres of land in the State, which would be worth over ninety million dollars; and at a tax of six cents on the hundred dollars, would yield an income per annum to the State revenue of \$4,000, instead of \$3,777, which was the amount realized from the land tax of 1852.

On looking at the Census of 1850, we find the land in the State is estimated at 29,996,983 acres, of which 15,543,900 are said to be unimproved, and 5,453,975 acres, only, are represented as improved. The cash valuation is represented in the Census to be \$67,891,766, which at a tax of six cents upon the \$100, would yield \$40,635. From which facts it may be fairly assumed that land in North Carolina is assessed lower than it was valued by the holders when the Census was taken; and that only about two-thirds of the land in the State is assessed; the other one-third paying nothing towards defraying the expenses of the State government.

By a reference to the Comptroller's Report, we find the land in the State is estimated at 29,996,983 acres, of which 15,543,900 are said to be unimproved, and 5,453,975 acres, only, are represented as improved. The cash valuation is represented in the Census to be \$67,891,766, which at a tax of six cents upon the \$100, would yield \$40,635. From which facts it may be fairly assumed that land in North Carolina is assessed lower than it was valued by the holders when the Census was taken; and that only about two-thirds of the land in the State is assessed; the other one-third paying nothing towards defraying the expenses of the State government.

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By a reference to the Comptroller's Report, we find the land in the State is estimated at 2

corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions. This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains but from another band who obtained the details *viva voce*, may yet be relied on.

No doubt is left of the truth of the report as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which has been in possession of the whites.

Among these are several silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved the name of John Franklin, K. C. B., which identifies crests and initials belonging to the officers, as tawny wings of some of these fated expeditions.

This fatal tragedy must have occurred in the spring of 1850. The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known.

THE GRAND DIVISION

Of the Sons of Temperance met in Raleigh on the 16th and adjourned on the 19th ult. About 60 Divisions were represented by something over 100 members. The past year \$1551.52 was contributed to employ temperance lecturers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of seven to memorialize the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina to enact a law giving the privilege to the voters in each School or other District to say whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in any quantity, in District.

The officers of the Grand Division elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Daniel S. Hill, of Louisburg, G. W. P.; John Q. DeCarteret, of Raleigh, G. W. A.; A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. S.; W. M. Johnson, of Alamance, G. T.; M. S. Davis, of Chapel Hill, G. C.; R. P. Toney, of Granville, G. S.; Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lumberton, G. Chapel.

The next annual session is to be held in Charlotte.—*Fayetee Carolinian.*

Further by the Niagara.

We subjoin some details of the steamer Niagara which arrived at Halifax on the 27th ult.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed that the siege artillery of the allies was mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th ult., and that the bombardment commenced on the 5th.—The place was completely invested on the South side.

It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th.

On the 2nd, the allies had destroyed the aqueduct, and cut off the supplies of water from the city, which is now supplied from reservoirs.

The Russians had erected sand batteries, armed with ships' guns, but the range of the allies artillery was greater. The allied trenches were within 1,600 yards of the walls, and already mounted fifty guns.

A private dispatch says that two breaches were made at "quarantine" on the 6th, and another—as reliable—states that no bombardment had occurred to the 8th.

The French and English generals have officially notified their governments that on September 23, immediately on the reception of the news of the battle of Alma, Menschikoff sunk five of his line of battle ships, and two frigates in 8 or 10 fathoms of water, thus completely blocking up the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. These ships were sunk with all their guns and stores on board, and nothing standing.

The English are much incensed at this exploit, which has contributed to cause the generals to change their plan of operations, and to attack the South instead of the North side of the city.

The Russians hold their remaining ships ready to be sunk, and the crews, amounting to ten thousand men, are added to the garrison of Sebastopol.

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PARIS, October 14, 1854.—A private telegraphic despatch from Vienna of the 13th announces that, according to a despatch from Lord Raglan of the 6th, the seige works of the allies were sufficiently advanced to admit of opening their fires in a few days. A telegraphic despatch from Madrid of the 10th says that the elections were proceeding quietly and with advantage to the Progressives.

THE CONGRESS OF AMERICAN MINISTERS.—The London Globe says: A conference is assembled on the continent, which is without precedent, acting, as we understand it, under direction of the President of the United States. The ambassadors of that country are assembled to exchange information, to consult, and report to their government on the state of affairs on the continent. American trade is governed to every part of the world, and the con-

ference has in view the due protection and advancement of those interests in any new arrangement of treaties that may be made in Europe. Mr. Buchanan left London on Saturday, and he has already been seen by the American minister from Paris and Madrid.

A national subscription has been set on foot for the wounded in the Crimea.

We are requested to announce Cap. JOHN U. VOGLER as a candidate for principal door keeper of the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Nov. 3, 1854.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointment.

EP Bishop ATKINSON, God willing, will preach at St. Andrews, Friday, 3rd Oct. at Christ Church, Sunday, 5th " Lexington, Monday, 6th (night) " Greensboro', Wednesday, 8th (night) "

Salisbury, April 21, 1854. 48 Jan.

DEATHS.

In this County, on the 25th ult., Mr. SAMUEL G. LINN, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased stood in a high estimation with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was uniformly exemplary in his Christian deportment. In his death, the County has lost an estimable citizen, in the neighborhood in which he lived, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a good citizen, a very worthy member. He has left only son and daughter-in-law, and two grand-children, together with an extensive circle of friends and relatives, to mourn the irreparable loss.—[Com.

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of seven to memorialize the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina to enact a law giving the privilege to the voters in each School or other District to say whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in any quantity, in District.

The officers of the Grand Division elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Daniel S. Hill, of Louisburg, G. W. P.; John Q. DeCarteret, of Raleigh, G. W. A.; A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. S.; W. M. Johnson, of Alamance, G. T.; M. S. Davis, of Chapel Hill, G. C.; R. P. Toney, of Granville, G. S.; Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lumberton, G. Chapel.

The next annual session is to be held in Charlotte.—*Fayetee Carolinian.*

Further by the Niagara.

We subjoin some details of the steamer Niagara which arrived at Halifax on the 27th ult.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed that the siege artillery of the allies was mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th ult., and that the bombardment commenced on the 5th.—The place was completely invested on the South side.

It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th.

On the 2nd, the allies had destroyed the aqueduct, and cut off the supplies of water from the city, which is now supplied from reservoirs.

The Russians had erected sand batteries, armed with ships' guns, but the range of the allies artillery was greater. The allied trenches were within 1,600 yards of the walls, and already mounted fifty guns.

A private dispatch says that two breaches were made at "quarantine" on the 6th, and another—as reliable—states that no bombardment had occurred to the 8th.

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J. H. HOWARD

AVING opened a new Boot and Shoe Shop on Main street, opposite Murphy's Granite Row, is now prepared to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES in the latest styles and of the best materials.

AL 0—

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes of different qualities.

Boys' Boots & Shoes, Boots & &c., &c.

*Repairing done at short notice.

WORK WARRANTED.—Price moderate.

Salisbury, April 21, 1854. 48 Jan.

MITCHELL & BOYD,

Carriage Manufacturers

CONCORD, N. C.

Shop on Church street, opposite Methodist Church.

Where they are prepared to furnish, at low rates,

every article in their line of business.

Repairing neatly and quickly executed.

We have the best materials used, and all work

warranted.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work

April 21, 1854. 148 Jan.

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STAGE HOUSE.

A The Rowan Housekeepers keep the Stage Office or C. LUCAS & CO's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Beaufort and Greensboro'.

Also for W. Wark's line of Stages to Mountain City, and for the Raleigh line by way of Asheboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 148 Jan.

Peterson's Magazine,

The Cheapest, Best and Most Popular Ladies' Magazine in the World.

EDITION BY

Mrs. ANN B. STEPHENS and CHAS. J. PETERSON.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE will be greatly enlarged and improved for 1855. It will contain 900 pages of the best original and reading matter; from 25 to 30 superb Steel Plates; and over 300 Wood Engravings.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER UNRIVALLED.

No other Periodical publishes such thrilling Tales of such capital Stories as *Real Life*. Mrs. ANN B. STEPHENS, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Fancy," is one of the editors; no very voluminous, costly or pretentious Magazine has ever been published in which the best and most popular writers of the day are to be found.

ITS COLORED FASHION PLATES IN ADVANCE.

POETRY.



Much yet remains unsung."

Washington.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Land of the West! though passing brief the record of thine age, Thou hast a name that darkens all on history's wide page; Let all the barks of fame ring out—thine shall be loudest far, Let others boast their satellites—thou hast the planet star. Thou hast a name whose characters of light shall never depart, 'Tis stamped upon the dullest brain, and warms the coldest heart; A war-cry fit for any land where freedom's to be won— Land of the West, it stands alone—it is thy Washington.

Rome had its Caesar, great and brave; but stain was on his wreath; He lived the heartless conqueror, and died the tyrant's death! France had in Eagle, but his wings, though lofty, they might soar, Were spread in false ambition's flight, and dipped in murder's gore, Those hero gods, whose mighty sway would fain have chained the waves; Who flashed their blades with tiger zeal to make a world of slaves— Who, though their kindred barred the path, still fiercely waded on, Oh! where shall be their glory by the side of Washington?

He fought but not with love of strife; he struck but to defend; And ere he turned a people's foe, he sought to be a friend; He strove to keep his country's right by reason's gentle word, And sighed when fell injustice threw the challenge—sword to sword. He stood the firm, the calm, the wise, the patriotic and sage, He showed no deep, avenging hate, no burst of despotic rage; He stood for Liberty and Truth, and dauntlessly led on Till shouts of victory gave forth the name of Washington.

No car of triumph bore him through a city filled with grief; No groaning captives at the wheels proclaim his victor chief; He broke the yokes of slavery with strong and high disdain, And cast no sceptre from the links when he had broke the chain; He saved his land, but did not lay his soldier-trappings down To change them for a regal vest, and don a king-like crown; Fame was too earnestly in her joy—too proud of such a son— To let a robe and title mask her noble Washington.

England, my heart is truly thine—my loved, my native earth; The land that holds a mother's grave, and gave that mother birth, Oh! keenly sad would be the fate that thrust me from thy shore, And faltering my breath that sighed, " Farewell forever more!" But did I meet such adverse lot, I would not seek to dwell Where olden heroes wrought the deeds for Homer's song to tell; Away, thou gallant ship! I'd cry, and bear me swiftly on, But bear me from my own fair land to that of Washington!

To a Friend.

Friend, is thy life's pathway now, All streaked with blushing flowers? Remember—darkest clouds may come In summer's brightest hours.

For life has not one lasting dream, One treasure rich and pure, All bright and beautiful that beams, Fever to endure!

They tell us that the sweetest song Is soonest passed away; The greenest leaf the woods among, First yields to sad decay.

Scarce does the opening bud disclose The violet in the glade, Or tinted chalice of the rose, Ere they begin to fade.

Night's fairest little silver star, O'er sets in deepest gloom; Why should we cling to things that are So transient in their bloom?

Then, too, the dearest friends we know, How soon they are gone! The beaming eye, the sunny brow, The soft, low, gentle tone!

Then trust them not, oh! trust them not, Earth's witching fairy-dreams, For ah! the spoiler's wing may soon O'ershadow the golden beams.

But look, friend, up beyond the blue, That tints the summer sky, Trust there—for blight can never reach Such pure idolatry!

An amative young man sent the following lines to a paper, to be inserted with the notice of his marriage:

Love is the union of two hearts, That beats in softest melody; Time with its ravages, imparts No bitter fusion to its ecstasy.

The tyro was drunk, and rendered it thus: Love is an onion of two heads; That beet is soft and mellow; Time with its cabbages in carts, No better feeding for an extra day.

The consequence was, the editor was cow-hid—almost.

The following certificate outdoes the "Panacea Syrups" and "Magnetic" nostrums which usually work such astonishing miracles in the way of cures upon conceited and credulous people:

DEAR DOCTOR: I will be 175 years old next December. For 94 years I have been an invalid—unable to move except when stirred with a lever—but a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granular Syrup. I bought a bottle, snuck of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can run 12 miles an hour, and throw 19 double somersaults without stopping.

P. S.—A little of your Alumcystone Salve, applied to a wooden leg, reduced a double compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gun pine bark.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Northern Farmer.
THE PURSUIT OF AGRICULTURE.

There is no vocation, in which man is employed that produces so much real happiness and contentment as that of the farmer. There is a variety in it that constitutes its charm—something new every day. Not so with the mechanic, nor with the merchant, who toils from day to day in the same old monotonous routine of labor. Let us, then, not repine over our laborious vocation, nor sigh for the ease of those who follow other branches on the great theatre of life; for, theirs is an illusive ease surrounded by thorns on every side, which are not visible to the eye in all cases, but which are, nevertheless, everywhere sapping, and undermining the enjoyment of the human race.

If a Montgomery Farmer will nail a sheet of tin on each corner of his smoke-house, (outside) near the eaves, he will more cheaply keep out rats, than by any method that I have tried. When he wishes to smoke, let him cover the centre of the floor about two inches deep, with dry earth, place an iron pot or oven on it, and smoke in that way, as I have done for several years, without incurring any injury from fire.

A VIRGINIA CLODHOPPER.

September, 10th, 1854.

From the Northern Farmer.
FATTENING ANIMALS.

To the agriculturist this is a subject of the utmost importance, and to which, though considerable attention has been paid, yet few understand the proper manner of raising stock, so as to combine economy of food, and labor, and a few hints thereon, will not, perhaps, be thrown away. It is highly necessary that animals should be fed regularly, and with a sufficient quantity of nutritious food.—The degree of exercise allotted them should only be such as will conduce to health, above this, nature craves a greater supply of nutrition, without materially improving their condition. Avoid feeding with any thing which is not in a perfectly wholesome state, such as apples, pumpkins, &c., if in anywise decayed or frosted, they are unfit for use.

Let this rule be observed, viz: first to give articles of the least nutrition, the energy of digestion being greater when the appetite is unsatisfied. Articles possessed of a greater amount may be given afterwards. The root crops afford a considerable variety, and excellent properties are attributed to some in particular, as potatoes, carrots, rutabagas, mangold wurtzel, turnips, &c. Various kinds of grain are also used: wheat, usually being reckoned best, and next to it barley, and Indian corn, the latter for swine especially. The most profitable plan is, to give it ground, or, if used whole let it be scalded; this should never be neglected, as by giving it in this way animals will fatten much easier. Another point must be carefully attended to, never to overfeed. It is much better to give the food sparingly (especially at first, when beginning to fatten stock,) as thereby you insure proper digestion and assimilation. A. L.

COUGH IN HORSES.—We once had a horse that had caught a bad cold, and coughed so severely that he could be heard half a mile. All sorts of remedies were proposed—enough we should think to kill any horse outright. These remedies were all rejected, (although some might have proved useful,) and the following course pursued. The horse was in the first place very carefully and moderately fed, so as never to produce perspiration—he was carefully blanketed when the weather was cold, [it was about mid-autumn,] or when he was in the least degree heated—he was kept constantly on green and succulent food, clover, roots, &c., and was supplied with a plenty of the best water at all times. In a few weeks he was perfectly well. It is an old saying that more depends upon the nurse than on the physician, which was verified in this instance.—Cultivator.

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete Map of NORTH CAROLINA, five by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent inquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRae, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, have been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities, Villages, Post-offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS: In best style, gilt rollers and first impressions. \$10 00
In plain style, black rollers. 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to

W. M. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, Aug. 1854.

W. M. D. COOKE.